

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919

How Would You Pick ? A HUSBAND ? A WIFE ?

More Evening World Readers Tell How
They Would Choose Life Partners

Two Young Men Write Arraigning New York Girls,
Having Apparently Not Met the Really Repre-
sentative Types, and a Girl Writes, "We Have No
Opportunity to Pick."

The Evening World recently printed the rules for selecting a husband and a wife as laid down by Edith Ellis and O. Beecher Furness, the "happiest married couple in New York." Readers were invited to give their own rules. Some of the replies were published last Thursday, others are printed here to-day.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

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THE New York girl is all right to take to dances and summer shows, but she is not the sort any man in his senses would pick as a wife.

There you have the text of two letters I have received from cynical young men who seem convinced that the mates of their choice can never be found in this city. "The New York girl," they say in effect, "is vulgar, loud-voiced, uneducated, mercenary, devoted to nothing but superficial pleasures. When we want to marry we shall look further."

"And fare worse!" I hope the feminine shock troops among my correspondents will retort. I am depending on them to repel the charges of the ungallant pair whose letters I quote to-day. A New York girl, here and there, may deserve some of the criticisms, but do my readers consider they apply to THE New York girl as a class?

There is another question I should like to ask. Suppose we grant that the typical New York girl wears as good clothes as she can afford—sometimes better. Suppose we concede that she had rather go to a dance than stay at home darned stockings; that her face is laughing instead of long; that she reads Robert Chambers instead of the New Republic; that she is a parlor ornament rather than a kitchen utensil. Would young men like her any better if she were useful instead of attractive? Is it the quietly dressed, sensible girl who has to pick and choose among a crowd of masculine admirers—or the pretty fliberty-gibbet?

Doesn't the typical New York girl simply obey the law of supply and demand—supplying the qualities and general appearance demanded by the typical New York man?

And how about this chap—does he measure up to what the girls of his acquaintance really admire in their heart of hearts? Do they pick him for a husband—if they have the chance to choose between him and some other man? Suppose we invade the enemy country and tell the young men so critical of us what we think of them as raw material for husbands. They must not have things all their own way, and be allowed to think they alone do the "picking." Let me hear from some of the young women who read The Evening World as to their ideals and how New York men conform to them.

SAYS N. Y. GIRL'S FAULTS MAKE HER UNDESIRABLE.

Dear Madam: In my opinion the New York girl cannot for one moment be compared with girls in other parts of the U. S. A. when it is a matter of choosing a wife.

I have been in New York for many years, and have never become accustomed to the vulgarity of voice and manner that is the hall-mark of the New York girl. Of course there are exceptions, but I am talking about the girl one meets in everyday life here in New York. She may be a graduate of some college, or she may be just one of the "business" girls, but in the great majority of cases she is positively ill-bred.

To compare the average New York girl with the Yankee or Dixie girl is ridiculous. There can be no comparison, for they are as far apart as the poles in everything that is most desirable in woman. I do not mean that any girl is superior to the New York girl so far as morals are concerned, but I do say that the real American girl is not only moral, but the possessor of qualities that are too often lacking in the New York girl, who is careless in manner, slipshod in language (no matter if she is a college graduate) and absolutely vulgar.

Straightforward, clean-cut, inherently refined and, above all, with the womanly sweetness and broad-mindedness of true womanhood—that is the real American girl. God bless her! She is beyond compare. And when I see the ill-bred, vulgar girl of New York I cannot help wishing that she could be placed with some real American people for a while and maybe she would see the faults that make her so undesirable for a wife and mother.

J. K. CAN'T FIND RIGHT KIND OF GIRL IN NEW YORK.

Dear Madam: I was born of English parents in the Island of Malta and am highly educated. Well, after two years in this

The Evening World Daily Magazine

A Beautiful Cemetery---Just for Dogs

Most Exclusive Burial Place in the World Is Located in Hartsdale, N. Y., for Here May Rest Only the Remains of Loved Pets of the Wealthy



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CEMETERY FOR DOGS



LITTLE KIDDIES TRIMMING THE GRAVES OF A DEAR LITTLE FRIEND FOR TWELVE YEARS

What the Summer Girl Is Wearing

From Her Dark Lined Diaphanous Lingerie Frocks to Her Huge, Floppy, Decorated Hats With Their Lace Edged Frills

By Margaret Rohe

UNLIKE clouds, the summer girls are not to have silver linings this season. They run rather to dusky black ones. At least for their diaphanous lingerie frocks with their cobweb lace and sheer embroidery and gossamer materials, slips of black tulle are the very smartest foundations to show off their fairy-like charms.

Lingerie frocks have been worked out to more exquisite perfection than ever this summer and in the fineness of their materials and the artistry of their handwork and design they are really dreams. Not all of them, of course, are to be worn over the startling new black tulle slips. A touch of color, be it ever so slight, is noted on them, however, one and all. Some have a quaint and vivid ribbon flower at the girdle or caught at some puffed up portion of the bouffant skirt, while rainbow girdles of three or four shades of pale tinted ribbons is a favorite finish.

There is no such thing as the simple life for a skirt any more on these lingerie models—or on any of the sheer organdies and thin summer frocks, for that matter. Indeed, they are all leading double or even triple

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Be a Better Stenographer And Earn Bigger Pay

HOW TO SPEED UP YOUR SHORTHAND,
INSURE ACCURACY, INCREASE EFFICIENCY

Third of a series of twelve articles written especially for stenographer readers of The Evening World by Herman J. Stich, world champion high speed shorthand writer and international authority on the subject. Mr. Stich, who is a court reporter, is the first shorthand writer to obtain a speed of 300 words a minute, twenty words more than the best previous record.

By Herman J. Stich

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Phrasing.

TO-DAY people speak faster and reporters have to write faster than ever before.

The two hundred word a minute speaker used to be a rarity. Men would talk slowly, dignifiedly and impressively, pausing frequently. But to-day the speaker is full of fire and vigor, emitting words as a Gatling gun shoots bullets, forgetful of breath, seemingly intent on crowding the greatest number of syllables into a cramped space of time.

Just so with the witness in court. Not a day passes but I run up against witnesses who testify at the rate of two hundred and fifty to three hundred words a minute.

The only way to write at a very high rate of speed on testimony is through intensive, scientific phrasing. Every good reporter finds it necessary to use shortcuts—brief symbols which express between three and ten words.

Phrasing is not alone an aid to fast shorthand writing. It is indispensable to the achievement of any speed. And by making high speed writing easier it does away with the mental and physical wear and tear of fast work.

Each lift of the pen is equivalent to the writing of one or more words. To cut down the number of lifts by the legitimate combining of words or groups of words is therefore one of the most obvious methods of increasing one's speed.

In court certain combinations of

words are spoken at such a terrific rate that without the use of lightning-like phrases they would be unreportable.

These are the characteristics of a good phrase.

It must be distinctive.

It must be easily written.

It must be instantly legible.

It must be of frequent occurrence.

It must be based on a principle of your shorthand system.

It should, if possible, be ideographic—that is, convey an idea.

It should preserve linearity; it should not extend too far above or too far below the line of writing, so too much time will be lost returning to the line.

It should not contain more than three or four strokes, which, of course, may represent from three to ten words.

The words phrased must belong together naturally and grammatically.

Phrases have "saved my life" times without number. But at this point let me say a word of warning. The advantages of phrasing tempt the tyro into all manner of ridiculous and hurtful excesses. Use the phrases of experts. Phrases of your own concoction should be based upon the previously mentioned principles.

There are one or two books on the market which contain practical phrases for free lance and court reporting.

There are what are known as special phrases which are adopted by the reporter on the spur of the occasion. These are devised when, in the matter being reported, a certain combination of words such as the name of a firm or a group of words peculiar to the subject being "taken" occurs again and again.

Principle of intersection is usually employed for the frequently recurring combination.

For instance: In court to-day the name of one of the defendants was we shall say Horatious Vayonadsky.

The first time this name was spoken it was written out completely. The second time it was written by intersecting the "v" stroke through the "h" stroke.

Your shorthand textbook contains several hundred phrases that are in common use. Practice these phrases in the same way outlined for the learning and reviewing of your shorthand principles. Practice no more than five or six daily. The mind will not assimilate more. This holds good of course for the free lance and court reporting phrases.

Memory is the progeny of repetition. Practise the phrases until they are a part of you. When you think you know the five or six you have practised, have them dictated to you until you can write them as naturally and as instinctively as you write your name. Once a week review all the phrases you have learned. This review should take the form of writing the phrases from dictation. Any phrase that gives any difficulty should be written and re-written until absolute physical and mental facility is acquired.

With each dictation, have the dictator change the order of the phrases. Let him skip about, dictating crosswise, up and down, from top to bottom, from side to side and intermingled generally. Save the sentences you have composed for the mastery of your shorthand principles and have them dictated along with the phrases.

This intensive drill need not be for more than fifteen to twenty minutes daily. It can be done at any odd time. But the point is to do it daily. Get the drill and concentrate while practising.

off from our own. Nothing is known either to prove or disprove this belief.

Some astronomers have devised formulas based on star counts to approximate the total number of stars in our system. They have assumed a median magnitude of twenty-two or twenty-four, far below the reach of existing telescopes, and, realizing that there are as many stars of magnitude five as there are of magnitude twenty, they find the total number of stars to be between seven hundred million and eighteen hundred million.

How Many Stars In the Sky?

Astronomers Say There Are
Between 700,000,000, and
1,800,000,000 in Our Stellar
System Alone—What Un-
known Reaches of Limitless
Space Contain Cannot Even
Be Guessed.

THERE are in the whole sky only 5,000 stars visible without the aid of a telescope; that is, 5,000 stars of the sixth magnitude or brighter. Since only one-half of the sky is visible at any one point and since faint stars near the horizon are invisible on account of the greater density of the earth's atmosphere in this direction, there are only about 2,000 stars to be seen at any one point on a clear, cloudless night, though one receives the impression that an infinite number of stars exists.

A small three-inch telescope, says an article in the Electrical Experimenter, will show stars down to the ninth magnitude and there are 200,000 stars brighter than the ninth magnitude.

Fainter stars are far more numerous and it has been estimated that there are approximately 55,000,000 stars in the first seventeen magnitudes.

The forty-inch Yerkes refractor will show stars of the seventeenth apparent magnitude and the great 100-inch Mount Wilson reflector stars of the twentieth magnitude. This represents the limit of telescope power at the present time, and it is doubtful if it ever can be greatly surpassed.

It has been estimated on the basis of counts of stars in sample regions that there are three hundred million stars in the sky within reach of the great reflector.

It is assumed that there is a definite limit to the number of stars within our own sidereal system, but it is conceivable that there may be other stellar systems far beyond our own, and light from such exterior systems may be in some manner shut



MY WIFE DOESN'T SING ANYMORE.

"MY wife doesn't sing any more." "Did she lose her voice?" "No, she found her senses." — Boston Transcript.